DOES CHILI MEAN WAR

Delay in Replying to the President's Ultimatum.

THE MESSAGE DISCUSSED.

A Majority in Congress Favors Up-. holding the President.

The Next Step in the Controversy Depends on the Nature of Chill's Answer-A Few Democratic Congressmen Propose to Place Party Politics Above Patriotism and National Honor-Some Republicans Also Favor a Policy of Inaction or Delay-These Men Have Few Words of Commendation for the Message-Chill Making Increased Preparations for War-Activity in the Navy and War Bepartments in Washington-Cost of Transporting Men and Material to the Scene of Hostilities,

Washington, Jan. 25.—The message of Presideat Harrison on the Chillan situation is the chief topic of discussion in Washington to-night, and it has aroused more interest than any public document that has been sent to Congress since the close of the civil war. Opinlons vary as to the ability and wisdom displayed by the Prosident in this important State paper, but those who think it both well-timed and patriotic are in a large majority. What the next step in the famous diplomatic controversy will be it is impossible to say with certainty to-night. Secretary Blaine has received a cablegram from Minister Egan stating that the Chillan Government desires a few days' time in which to frame a reply to the demand of this Government for apology and reparation, and there the matter stands for the present. It is not probable that the President and Secretary Blaine will decline the request of the Chillan Government for delay, although they both, no doubt, feel that the request is trivial and only adds insult to injury. When the reply of President Montt received it will be promptly subessage to that sent in to-day. If the reply is a favorable one President Harrison will not end a recommendation with it, but if otherwise, it is thought he will forward it to the Senate and House, with the suggestion that in his opinion aggressive action is required. The message submitted to-day will, however, be considered by the Foreign Affairs Committee of each house, and until at least the preliminary meeting is held nothing will be arranged as to the policy to be pursued. Chairman Blount of the House Committee

on Foreign Affairs has added an interesting esture to the discussion of the probable fate of the message by suggesting that it should e considered in secret joint session of the Senate and House, as was done previous to the declaration of war against Mexico. There has already been much talk about the propriety of such a policy, Chairman Biount says, but as yet it has not taken shape. Very few of the leaders of either House appear to be in favor of such a course, and Judge Holman probably expressed the sentiment of the majority when he said:

"I think it doubtful whether this Chilian uestion will be discussed in secret session. When in former years a war issue was considered in secret by the House, the message itself was transmitted to and read in a secret session. In this case we have begun with open doors, and hence I believe we shall so continue to the end.'

While it is true that a majority of the Senators and Representatives are in favor of sustaining the President in such further recommendations as he may see fit to make, it is none the less true that there a formidable minority opposed to upholding him in any way. These men profess to believe that the President has been altogether too hasty, and that he has been actuated mainly by a desire to "play politics" in the interest of his renomination. One pointed triticism that these men make to the language of the message is, that almost at its very beginning, before the statement is given of the grievances of the United States, a paragraph devoted to a warm endorsement of Minister Egan, who, whatever may be said for him now by the President, has been severely critiised even by many Republicans. Among the arre number of Congressmen asked to-day for ir opinion of the message, at least a score admitted that they do not like it, and that they think the whole trouble with Chili could be quickly and amicably adjusted if it were not for he desire of the President to popularize himseif for political purposes. The men who are of this way of thinking have talked over the advisability of concentrating their forces and attacking whatever proposition is brought forward by the friends of the Administration One of the leading Southern Democrats in the use is authority for the statement to-night that this proposed movement has already taken shape, and that he, as one of its oppohents, is prepared to take the floor and pubicly denounce his colleagues for their lack of patriotism and statesmanship.

The feeling that the message is a buncombe one is not so strong in the Senate as in the House, but even in the Senate there are a num ter of Democrats who are inclined to think i the part of wisdom to antagonize the Presiit in his recommendation that the demand

upon Chili for an apology should be enforced. The Blaine men in Congress have very few words of commendation for the message. It no secret among Republicans in both houses that the friends and supporters of Blaine fee that his popularity and prominence in the party have received a telling blow by the enthusiasm of the people all over the country that will surround the President for the firm and patriotic stand he has taken. Harrison sidential stock has taken a decided and sudden rise, and the Blaine mer are far from happy. There is the high-est possible authority for the statement that the disagreement between the President and his Secretary of State over the Chilian situation has approached dangerously near a personal quarrel. It is asserted with great positiveness that on more than one occasion during the discussion of the question, in Cabinet meeting and elsewhere, there has been a father sharp war of words between the President and the Secretary of State. A gentleman who knows a great deal of the inner workings at the White House, says that the sublect has produced much personal feeling between Mr. Biaine and some of the other members of the Cabinet, also, who layored a more decided action than the Secretary of State was willing to agree to. The discussion which took place over the message, as it was presented in the rough to the Cabinet, was at times highly interesting, and Mr. Blaine made himself, at least temporarily, unpopular with Secretary Rusk, who was in favor of a work accountent. Mr. Ekins supported Mr. Blaine in the stand he took for maction, and the two succeeded in helding out for a west against the wishes of the President and the conviction of Messra, Track, Miller, and Busk. The evident intention was to allow the public mind to cool, and the desire for strife as a settlement of religing difficulties to become less eager. Those who observed the temperament of Confrees last week say that had the message gone in at that time there is likelihood that war lavored a more decided action than the Secre-

would have been declared forthwith, but Sec-retary Blaine was sufficient of a student of hu-man nature to appreciate the value of delay, and so he delayed. He has drawn upon him-self the hostility of at least three members of the Cabinet and the further distrust of the President.

President.

Those who will be concerned in the disposition of the Chillian matter in the Committees on Foreign Affairs will be soon made acquainted with the information in the possession of the Navy Department regarding the apparent attitude of the Chillians, and the obvious preparations for war have been setforth in these despatches from time to time and the work of preparation is constantly going on. To-day the Secretary of the Navy received intelligence from London that the Chillians had purchased a war vessel of the Armstrongs, the English shipbuilders, and that it was almost ready to sail. This ship is a protected cruiser of 3,200 tons displacement, fitted with engines capable of 13,800 horse power, capable of 13,800 horse power,

ommittees.
It is estimated that at least four steamships committees.

It is estimated that at least four steamships like the Ohio will be required for the transportation of provisions and coal, and the department can easily keep these vessels traveiling between San Francisco and any station in the Pacific earrying provisions. It is estimated that the ships would consume 150 tons of coal per day lying at rest, for they would be compelled to keep their fires banked ready for getting under way at short notice. The freightage alone on these supplies is estimated at \$500 per month. The most expensive leature of a war with any South American country would be the transportation of materials, an advantage the defensive country has over the attacking party. Admiral Walker is still at Montevidio with the Chicago. The Philadelphia has not yet arrived at that nort. It is denied that she is en route to Gibraltar, as has been stated.

Gen. Schoffield, the Commanding General of the army, shook his head to-day when asked if there was any news concerning the Chilian difficulty. "I am helping the situation by keeping my mouth shut," he said, Gen. Schofield would not say whether any orders had been issued for a concentration of troops.

Later in the day war and naval officials were in constant consultation, and Commodore Ramsay and Auit-Gen. Williams of the Wer Later in the day war and naval officials were in constant consultation, and Commodore Ramsay and Aujt -Gen. Williams of the Wsr Department had a conference of almost an hour as to the disposition of United States troops, their present location, &c. It is stated on high military authority that the army is in condition for immediate service. Twenty thousand United States troops could be thrown into Chill, and 100,000 milita, commanded by United States officers, are also ready for service.

be thrown into Chili, and 100,000 milital commanded by United States officers are also ready for service.

Col. P. J. O'Kelly of the Second Regiment of Irish Volunteers of New York city this morning called at the War Department and tendered Secretary Elkins the services of his regiment in the event of trouble with Chili. The regiment is composed of 1,000 men.

Congressman Stablnecker, who accompanied Col. O'Kelly, said that the Second Regiment was one of the crack organizations of the country, and would acquit itself with credit should its services be required. Secretary Elkins promised to consider the offer, and said he would accept the services of the regiment if he found it necessary.

A cable message was received from Capt. Evans of the Yorktown announcing his arrival at Callao, Peru, to-day, and the safe arrival at that port of the Chilian refugees placed under his charge by Minister Egan.

CHILI ASKS FOR DELAY.

It to Not Believed that She Intends to

Apologize, but Seeks to Gain Time. Washington, Jan. 25. - Secretary Blaine reeived a cablegram to-day from Minister Egan at Santiago in which he says that President Montt was not at this time at Santiago, having gone to a watering place in the mountains of Chill called "The Baths." In the absence of President Montt, Senor Pereira, Minister of Foreign Affairs, requested Minister Egan to grant a delay of one or two days to his Government until President Montt could be recalled to Santiago. On his return a reply would be sent to the demand of the United States for reparation. It is understood that this delay will be granted, and that Secretary Blaine so nformed Minister Montt this morning at an interview between them at the State Depart-

Those here who are best informed as to the disposition of the Chilian Government and people express grave doubts as to the outcome of the issue now sharply drawn. One gentle man, who is peculiarly well qualified to speak upon the subject, said this evening that he believed the condition of affairs in Chili to be such that it would be impossible for the Government to apologize, even if President Montt and his Cabinot were disposed to take this course, which he doubted. He believed the sentiment ascribed to one of the chief supporters of the Government, that the withdrawal of the Matta circular now would be considered a "supine act" of submission, accurately described the feelings which controlled the dominant party in Chill. He conceded that if an apology sat isfactory to the United States were made the question of reparation could be adjusted eithe by the proffered mediation of the representative of Great Britain in Chili, or in some other way satisfactory both to Chill and the United States. But he regarded the main difficulty to be the securing of an apology ample enough to cover the indignity which the United States

believes has been cast upon the national honor President Montt's withdrawal to the baths in the mountains above Santiago at the very moment when he could not fail to know that some urgent communication from the United States Government requiring a prompt and definite answer might no expected is construed as a most unfavorable symptom. Even in Chili, where everything that might be done to-day is habitually postponed until to-morrow, such a course as that taken by the Chillan President, in the face of so grave an emer-

vation of the original offence, and as holding

gency, is looked upon as an intentional aggraout little hope that the Matta letter will be disavowed with that promptitude and cordiality which alone could give value to the act.

At the Chillan Legation here all was silence to-night. Senor Dom Pedro Montt said coureously that he had no information which he could give out to the press, and he intimated hat he had received no recent communica tions from his Government. It is therefore, asumed that the policy of the Chilian authorities will be to interpose for as long a time as possible a blank wall of volceless delay to the further prosecution of the American demands.

CHILPS WAR PREPARATIONS.

Purchases a Powerful Cruiser and Arms and Ammunition in England,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25 .- Authentic informaion has just been received from England that the Chilian Government has purchased the cruiser now building at Armstrong's works. and that Armstrong is forcing work on her. This vessel is described as a high-cpeed, 3,000ton cruiser, similar to the cruiser Twenty-fifth of May, recently constructed by the same firm or the Argentine Republic. It has also become known that within the past few weeks rifle lion and a half dollars has been shipped to Chill. It is evident that Chill's credit or money has not been exhausted by the recent insur-

IS CHILL BACKING DOWN?

Sald to Have Agreed to Withdraw Matta's Offensive Note, and to Submit the Baltimore Affair to Arbitration.

Santiago, Jan. 25.-The Chillan Government has sent a reply to the ultimatum of the United States. The reply is in effect as follows: Chili agrees to withdraw the offensive note sent by Senor Mutta to all the Chillan Ministers abroad, and acknowledges that its issuance was due to an error of judgment. Chili also withdraws its request for the withdrawal of United States Minister Egan.

In addition to this the Chilian Government in its answer proposes that the affair of the attack on the Baltimore sailors in Valparaiso be submitted to the arbitrage of some neutral nation. If this proposition is not acceptable to the United States Government the Chilian Government suggests that the matter be submitted to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

BRITISH COMMENT,

Boes Chill Wish to Arbitrate i-Remarks of the London Press.

London, Jan. 25 .- The Times's correspondent cables from Santiago that it is understood that Chili will agree to submit all the questions between that country and the United States to arbitration.

Inquiries made at the Foreign Office have brought forth the fact that nobody there seems to be aware that England has offered to act as arbitrator in the troubles between Chili and the United States. On the other hand, it is semi-officially said that it is doubted that there is any truth in the statement. It is not thought probable that such an offer would be palatable at Washington.

The St. James's Gazette this afternoon, referring to the Chilian crisis, says that "much may be excused in a country which had an envoy of Patrick Egan's character thrust uponit;" adding that "it would be difficult to suppose that either of these high-spirited republics really means business."

The Globe says: "The Chilian anxiety to get rid of Minister Egan was justified by American determination to keep him in Chiii, based upon stronger reason than recognition of his merits. It will be a long time before the United States again gives a Fenian a diplo-

matic post."

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "It is difficult to understand why the United States harasses Chill the way it is doing. The fact that Minister Egan's son is prosecuting Chili for revok-

understand why the United States harasses Chill the way it is doing. The fact that Minister Egan's son is prosecuting Chili for revoking a railway concession throws a flood of light upon the subject."

The Times says that there is undoubtedly a general belief in Chili that Egan and the Captains of the American naval vessels strained their powers to assist Balmaceda, and it is even stated that some representatives of the American Government in that country were more intent in promoting their financial interests than the public policy. The weak point of President Harrison's arguments is the absence of evidence that the attack on the American sailors was more than an expression of mob fury. He must show that it was instigated by authority representing Chili. The difficulty of the circumstances might excuse more than defects of form in the apology, upon the necessity of which President Harrison lays such stress. The exigencies of electioneering are mysterious.

The Nandard says: "It is plain that President Harrison has been at infinite pains to make out a case of provocation on the part of Chili, and to cultivate a quarrel with that republic. There is nothing convincing, and not much that is plausible in the case he endeavors to establish. Triple-barrelled epithets prove nothing. Egan is at the root of the difficulty. The United States insists on maintaining a medium of communication that grates and chales upon the Chillans. The message asserts the doctrine 'Ciris Romanus num', but a suspicion occurs that the occasion for applying it was fostered, if not created."

The News says that the coming Presidential election is coloring every incident. Even in the existing quarrel with Chill the shrewd American sees an attempt to make a little political capital. We suspect that our own controversies with the United States are prolonged to serve political ends. Between equals, the language of President Harrison might barely have passed as lofty. Directed at a small neighbor it sounds more than a trifle pompous. There is litt

inns, who should not be deterred by laise pride from offering every reasonable satisfaction.

The Chronicle says that the fact that both parties in the United States are preparing for a Presidential election may account for the animated words employed in the President's message, no doubt, after consultation with Mr. Blaine, who knows the electioneering value of a little belicose bluster, which involved no greater sacrifice than paper and ink. Mr. Harrison's declaration that the United States does not covet territory ought not to be taken as a pledge, but rather as an ingenious device to allay suspicions not wholly groundless.

The Daily Graphic says the quarrel between the United States and Chili has lost intorest for the serious public. It is an unedifying snart. The bluster between Santiago and Washington has ceased to possess even sensational features to recommend it to attention. Chili will apologize and Egan will be withdrawn. Mr. Harrison is far from making a satisfactory case. He should be able to say conscientiously that the Chilians have no iestimate cause for complaint. "This, we are afraid, he cannot say. No doubt the obstinacy of Fresident Harrison is due to the fact that electioneering is at the root of the quarrel."

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The Advertiser says: "It looks as if the leading Government was rather disposed to place obstacles in the way of peace rather than exert itself toward promoting an amicable settlement. The tone of the President's message is harsh and unconciliatory, and if he is playing a game of bind he is doing it in a manner strongly calculated to defeat his object. Still, it is a far cry to war, and the public may yet sea a bloodless arbitration resorted to for a settlement of the disculty."

DUBLIN, Jim, 26.—The Freeman's Journal says that Egan's vindication has come at last. The message of President Harrison is a welcome set-off to the insinuations of the London Times and of the Tory press. There is no doubt that, although delayed perhaps too long, it will generally satisfy the people of the United States as to the complete vindication of Fgan.

A Pirate Among the Shallops, Detective Sullivan of the Oak street station arrested Peter Mulholland, 17 years old, no

itome, on Park row at 11 o'clock last night. For several nights the smaller newsboys have complained of a young tough who first asked them for meney and then took it if they refused. Mulholland was caught taking money from a small Italian.

WAR TALK TO THE POLICE.

DR. DEPEW THINKS IT IS TIME TO AVENGE AMERICANS KILLED IN CHILI,

And Bourke Cockran Takes the Other View of the Situation With Some Effect and Whoops for Pence-Specches by Lieut. Gov. Sheehan and Gov. Abbett.

The Superintendent. Inspectors, and Captains of Police gave their eleventh annual dinner last evening at Deimonico's, and, with the single exception of Superintendent Murray. overy policeman in New York above the rank of Sergeant was on hand to receive the 212 invited guests. To support them were the Po-lice Commissioners and Police Justices and a majority of the city and county officials. Superintendent of Police Pat Campbell of Brooklyn sat between Chiefs Murphy and Donovan of Jersey City, and at another table District Attorney James W. Ridgway of Kings county faced De Lancy Nicoll and Col. Fellows. Police Commissioner Hayden of Brooklyn sat opposite ex-Commissioner Stephen B. French, and Commissioner Louis J. Heintz talked across an epergne filled with roses to Civil Justice Charles M. Clancy.

Mayor Grant presided, with Lieut.-Gov. W.

F. Sheehan on his left, separated from Dr. Chauncey Depew by Gen. J. S. Clarkson and Calvin S. Pratt. Gov. Abbett, Bourke Cockran. and the Hon. Franklin Edson sat side by side. At the end of the dinner ices were served in little boxes adorped with miniature clubs of rosewood with tassels of red and white silk. and Mayor Grant announced that letters of regret had been received from Grover Cleveland, Senator David B. Hill, Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Senator T. C. Platt, J. Sloat Fassett, and Judges Van Brunt and Barrett. Nearly all of the names were received with cheers, and if any one doubted the relative popularity of the men he ought to have heard the applause that greeted the name of the late Governor. Then the Mayor intro-duced Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan to talk about the State of New York.

Mr. Sheehan said that he was fully aware of his inability to do justice to his subject or to describe adequately the glories of the Empire State. The six millions of people, the commanding position, the great wealth, and the enormous resources that had carned her that title rendered it, he said, impossible for any speaker to do her glories justice. She had been blessed in infancy as in strength by sons whose strength of statesmanship had assisted her development and fortified her power. While all the States of the Union are great, New York has no peer and no rival, and for that result she has to thank the good and satisfactory Government, whether Republican or Democratic, that fostered her. Mr. Sheehan said he had no sympathy and less patience with those who declare that there is no purity in political life. The official who prociaims his virtues from the house-tops is not necessarily the most moral, but rather the man who accepts his conscience as his judge and taking the hearts and intelligence of the people for a bulwark dares to do duty for duty's sake. The history of New York proved that she has been rich in such officials. In the van of a nation's wonderful progress in wealth and importance, in science, in literature, and in art, in all that tends to make a nation great, there is no State to compare with the one whose motto is Excelsior. With the best Judiciary in the world, where the poorest as well as the wealthlest is entitled to manhood's suffrage, with the best free schools, and the best asylums for the unfortunate, New York is still the Empire State.

Gov. Abbett of New Jersey responded to the toast of "Our Sister Cities." He said that the other cities acknowledged that they were but little sisters to New York and respected their big sister for her good government and good order. The police of New York, one of the finest institutions of the big sister, had earned the respect and confidence of all cities, and he hoped that the men would not be affected by the war fever and desert the force to rush to the front where they could do no better service than they do in remaining at home.

In introducing his subject, "The Police Department," Dr. Depew said that he was unfortunate in that he knew nothing about the police. On the principle that when he went to a French dinner he was a Frenchman now that he was at a police dinner he would. They feel and let everybody know that here is one power solve then, one power before whom they as well as everybody else in the city must bow. A decision of the Court of Appeals has settled the great, New York has no peer and no rival, and for that result she has to thank the good and satisfactory Government, whether Republican

County Clerk's party. He may call it County Democracy or Voorhis Democracy, but whatever he calls it it will win. Grant may get 100,000 votes, and his opponent 90,000 votes. Then the County Clerk, when his friends have only 20,000 votes, will find something wrong in Grant's tickets, and a smudge of printer's ink will nullify the votes cast for the Republican. That's the new ballot reform, and the whole city will be given over to a party elected by one-tenth the vote polled by its adversary.

The newsboys to-day, taught by the captions on the papers they sell, are shouting war. Most of us remember that Sunday, twenty-five years ago, when the news of the shot fired at Sumter flashed across the wires to us. We remember the gallant Seventh Regiment marching out with flashing steel. We saw on the side streets the mothers and the sweethearts, and we know what war is. We are a peaceful nation, peaceful by habit and surroundings. As a ration of sixty-four millions, with unbounded power, we can submit to almost every insult, but when a citizen is murdered simply because he is an American, then it is time that we take a stand and avenge him.

"I do not agree with the politics or control

in.

"I do not agree with the politics or control of the police, but I look upon them as a body we may well be proud of, and with all my heart and soul I am proud of them. It is of the police, but I look upon them as a body we may well be proud of, and with all my heart and sou! I am proud of them. It is proper that we pay some tribute of respect to that absent chief who has won the confidence of his men and the applause of the community, Superintendent Murray. The power of the police is well illustrated here by the presence on the same platform of the Chairman of the Bemocratic National Convention and the Chairman of the Republican National Convention. If war come, and God forbid it, a great responsibility will rest on the municipal police. If the military go, the police will alone have to care for the safety of the residents of the cirt, and there are said to be 50,000 criminals here. Still, let the military go. Our lives, our fortunes, and our homes are secure in the care of the police."

Mr. Cockran, speaking to "The Judiciary," devoted more of the time allotted to him to tearing Mr. Depew's speech to pieces.

"I cannot." he said." echo Mr. Depew's bold whoop for war. There is little credit to be obtained by spanking a small hov. The reserves of Capt. Clinchy's precinct will be found sufficient to protect us from the great nation that Mr. Depew fears. If the thilian navy should oldam possession of our lumbor, the commanding officer's first despatch to his Government would say that he could not let him. Then it was unkind of Mr. Denew to say unjust things of the judiciary. I know no man who owes more to the judiciary. But for that judiciary Mr. Depew would have been the unwilling guest of the pudiciary. But for that judiciary Mr. Depew would have been the unwilling guest of the pudiciary. But for that judiciary Mr. Depew would have been the unwilling suestion of the pidiciary and the principles established by a hundred years of the best judiciary in the world, then let the conflict come. Our judiciary has made our history a glorious one. In every law that it has wiped out it has done a service to mankind. As for the police needing help from the military, in twenty five years the pol

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MURDEROUS MICHAEL SIEBOLD.

Meant to Sinneshot His Sweetheart, but

Miss Annie Laube of 161 Suydam street Williamsburgh, while returning to her home late on Sunday night was attacked at the corner of Willoughby and Central avenues by Michael Siebold, a pearl trimmer in a button factory at 211 East Thirty-third street, this city, who lives at 26 Morgan avenue, Williamsbunch. He struck her on the right side of her neck with some hard substance. He was about to strike the woman again when he discovered that he had made a mistake, and after apologizing he ran away.

Miss Laube, who is only 19 years old, is tall for her age. Slebold meant to strike her on the side of her head, and if he had done so he might have fractured her skull. As it was blood came from her mouth and nose, and she fell to the ground. For a moment she was unconscious. When she came to she felt a sharp pain on her neck, and, feeling the blood she thought she had been shot. She screamed as she lay on the ground, and it was then that Siebold, who had been watching her, ran away, Seibold is 20 years old, and until last November he kept company with Mary Wicker, a young woman who lives near his home. She rejected his advances, and since then Seibold has made efforts to induce her to become reconciled to him. She declined to have anything onciled to him. She declined to have anything more to do with him, and when he saw her walking out on Sunday afternoon with a young man it angered him to such an extent that he determined to lie in wait for her at Central and Willoughby avenues.

While he was concealed in a doorway Miss Laube came along. She had been out on an errand for her mother, and had just left two girl friends a couple of blocks away. Siebold, who had been drinking, thought it was his former sweetheart, and he struck her. His weapon was a brick that was tied up in a dirty napkin.

His weapon was a brick that was tied up in a dirty napkin.

Miss Laube's screams were heard by Policeman Bruening, and Siebold was arrested almost immediately. He admitted having struck Miss Laube, and appeared to think he made an entirely satisfactory explanation when he said he had made a mistake. When he was searched the brick was found in his pocket. He was arraigned in the Gates Avenue Police Court and committed to Raymond street jall in default of \$500 bail for trial on Friday. His family are unable to account for his crime.

HER DESPERATE SONS-IN-LAW.

They Are the Kansas Train Robbers-Bend, the Other Wounded, FORT SCOTT, Kan., Jan. 25 .- The 2 o'clock train from Kansas City this afternoon brought

Mrs. Mary F. Chatterton, the mother-in-law of the dead and wounded train robbers. The first exclamation that escaped her lips when she viewed the body of Francis was: Oh, yes, that's Jimmy, my son-in-law. He married my daughter two years ago. Where are his traps, his clothes, his gold ring, and

his diamond pin?" The loss of the latter seemed to worry her After searching his torn clothes, she said in reply to a question: "His name is James Charles Francis, and he always said he was : relative of Gov. Francis. I have known him for three years. He came from Virginia, and was raised by his uncle, who

ginia, and was raised by his uncle, who was his guardian, and who robbed him of his estate. He and Myers, my other son-in-law, left my house on inst Friday afternoon at 4 o clock to attend a stock sale at Lamar. The stock was intended for a farm Francis had purchased near Belton, Mo. He was a mighty spunky little rascal. He had \$200 in cash and Myers \$30. They had no revolvers to my knowledge."

She said she would give him a decent burial, and that she had plenty of monoy.

She was then taken to the county jail, where Myers lay on a couch in his cell. When she entered he was asleep, or assumed to sleep. She went up to him and said. "Charley, It is me." Charley opened his eyes, but seemed inclined not to recognize her at first. "Both boys married my daughters the same day. They were both good boys, and Francis did not have to work. He rau a joint in Kansas City."

She saked Charley what Jimmy did with his

did not have to work. He rau a joint in Kansas City."

She asked Charley what Jimmy did with his diamond pin. He did not know. Mrs. Chatterion said Jimmy bought the farm and paid \$2.68) down, and there is yet \$1.800 due on it. Both of the boys were associates with Jimmy Fitzpatrick. Detectives relied her so closely about the latter that Charley replied. "That was before they were married."

It is now certain that Jimmy bought the farm at Belton out of his share of the swag obtained from the Glendale robbery.

MORE WEIGHERS SUSPECTED.

Results of an Investigation by Beputy Col-lector Wilson Barryman,

The announcement sent through the Cusom House yesterday that William Cutajar, the Custom House broker charged with deweighed importations, was to be put on trial to answer the criminal charge, awakened something like apprehension among the weighers and assistant weighers of Surveyor

oped.
Two assistant weighers have already been removed for their alleged relations with Cuta-jar. It is now apparent that other heads are in danger.

in danger.

For several months Deputy Collector Wilson Berryman and the men in his department have been conducting an investigation of other importations said to have been underweighed with the connivance of weighers and assistant weighers. Cutajar and his people have not alone been under suspicion. Mr. Berryman's men have collected a mass of evidence, and as soon as it is in proper form the report will be submitted to Collector Hendricks.

Two United States weighers certainly are under suspicion, and the indications point to three others. All told, from twelve to twenty assistant weighers have been under observation.

Surveyor Lyon is averse to entertaining wholesale charges against the men of his staff without proper evidence. He will give all hands a hearing when the time comes.

BROOKLYN TRAINS DELAYED.

A Bisabled Motor Upsets Travel Just When Crowds Were Trying to Get Home.

The king bolt of a truck on the front of the first car of a down-town train on the Brooklyn elevated road broke at Myrtle and Washington avenues shortly before 6 o'clock last night, and for more than an hour there were no East New York nor Hidgewood trains from the bridge. The natural result was that the Kings County trains and the horse cars were kings County trains and the norse cars were most uncomfortably crowded until the Brooklyn road resumed business.

All passengers on trains behind the disabled one continued their journey in horse cars or afoot. Jack screws were procured, and the truck, which had slid back after the breaking of the boit, was shifted forward. The car was towed down town, and then to the repair shoas.

shops.

Meantime the hundreds of Brooklyn people which the Bridge poured into Sands street from New York lost their heads when the steps to the station of the Brooklyn elevated road were found to be closed, and there was groat confusion in the rush for the horse cars. The blocked trains on the elevated road reached back from Washington avenue nearly to Fast New York on one branch and Ridgwood on the other, and the streets beneath were filled with small boys who found pleasure in jeering the passeengers and train hands imprisoned in midals.

CYRUS W. FIELD NO WORSE. Eld of the Pacamonia, but Still Feverish and Despondent.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field's condition yesterday remained about the same as on the day before. When Dr. Eugene Fuller left the house at 10

o'clock last evening he said to a Sux reporter: The pneumonia has practically left Mr. Field. and his right lung is now nearly clear. Yet the patient does not recover from the blow as rapidly as he would do if he were a younger man. I am inclined to think he will puli through, but, of course, his age is against him. He is despendent, too, and that is another tool indication.

"Yet if there are no unforeseen complications, I think he will live through it. He still has a little fever, his temperature being about 160° on the average. At all events, I do not anticipate an immediate, turn for the worse, and do not consider it necessary to visit the house again to-night." SHE TACKLED THE ROBBER.

A Girl Cashler Prevents Two Men from Carrying Off the Money in Her Care. Boston, Jan. 25. - Two young men attempted

o rob the safe of the Sawyer-Mann Electric Company at 620 Atlantic avenue early this afternoon, and were beaten off by a pluck; young woman, who is cashier of the concern The thleves secured only about \$50, but they had much more in their possession when the ashier showed fight.

The eashier was at the eash box at the safe when the young men entered, and she walked to the railing to answer the question of one of them.leaving the cashdrawer open. As soon as he could do so, unobserved by her or by the other he could do so unobserved by her or by the other two young women who were in the rear of the office, the interlocutor's companion jumped the rail and, running to the safe, seized the cash box. Hearing the noise of the jingling money, the cashier jumped back, and seizing the man, attempted to hold him. Her efforts caused the greater portion of the stolen property to be spilled. Her adversary soon released himself from her grasp, and then, seeing a crowd gathering in the entryway, he drew a revolver. While he cower the crowd his comrade made his escape. Ordering one of the other young women to precede him, the second man passed to the street and jumped into a Herdic which was waiting at the door, The Herdic disappeared up bummer street and thence through Purchase street until loet to view. The police have as yet secured no clue to the robbers.

COL. HERNANDER'S OFFENCE

He Has Appealed to a Higher Court, but

Will Probably be Shot,
SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 25.—A despatch was received here this morning from Monterey, saying that the execution of Col. Nieves Hernandez did not take place there this morning as was intended, the prisoner having taken an appeal through his attorney to the Superior Military Court at the city of Mexico. It is beleved, however, that the sentence of the Mon-

Military Court at the city of Mexico. It is believed, however, that the sentence of the Monterey court martial will be approved and that Hernandez will be shot in a few days.

The specific charge against Col. Hernandez was apathy and indifference in the pursuit of Garza, faisifying reports, and other counts. It was brought out in the trial that he could have captured Garza and his men during the swents of the 11th, 12th, and 13th of December last, and falled to do so for reasons that he is not only unable to explain, but that he endeavored to conceal in his report. There were plenty of witnesses, and the facts were established beyond a doubt.

Mr. Goresticta, his attorney, made an able and most eloquent defence, but Herandez's guilt was so clearly proven that the court brought in a verdict of guilty and sentenced him to be shot. He took the sentence with the utmost indifference, bowed politely to the Court, tendered his thanks, and walked out between a file of bayonets to his prison. Col. Hernandez is a tall muscular man, about 40 years of age, with a dark, swarthy face, piercing black eyes, and and a long, drooping moustache. He walked down the street with the most nonchalant air, as though in command of the very men who circled him with bayonots.

END OF A BAD MAN.

Juan Coy Killed Instantly While Preparing to Kill His Antagonist.

SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 25,-Henry Krempkau, proprietor of a saloon, shot and instantly killed to-day Juan Coy, one of the most noto rious fighters the frontier of Texas has produced. But one shot was fired from the Colt's six-shooter, the bullet breaking the despe-

Coy entered the saloon half drunk this afterpoon and got into a dispute with the propriefor over some trivial matter. The argu-ment grrw warm and Coy reached for his knife, intending to disembowel his adversary, but Krempkau was too quick for him. Coy was of Mexican lineage for him. Cov was of Mexican lineage, some 40 years old, and married. When sober he was not quarrelsome, but coolly desperate. When drunk he was terrible. The exact record of his murders is not obtainable. In the Butler feud in Karnes county, some three years ago, which resulted in the death of Sheriff Elder and two or three others, he took a conspleuous part, siding with the Butler faction. A little while afterward he killed a man named Trevino, in Wilson county. At the time of his death he was under indictment for murder. He was known throughout a territory as large as the bitate of hroughout a territory as large as the State New York, and wherever known was feared

MURDERED BY FIVE NEGROES.

A Manufacturer Beaten and Cut to Beath in His Factory.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 25 .- Gus Williams, Charles Bacon, Marion Heyward, F. M. Days, and J. C. Folk, all negroes, were arrested to-day for the murder of August Meyer, a well-to-do manufacturer. Late last night Meyer's body was found in the office of his factory with the head crushed in and throat cut. The pockets were

crushed in and throat cut. The pockets were inside out. Meyer was known to carry always a large sum of money and to have had considerable in the safe on Sunday. The outer door of the safe was found open.

Meyer slept in a room in the upper part of the factory. The negroes concealed themselves in the factory, and when he came in last night one drew his attention to a corner of the room by making a noise: another then clutched him by the throat, while a third hit him on the head with an axe handle until he fell. After robbing him they cut his throat to insure death. The murderers were scared off before they could go through the safe. Heyward has made a full confession.

Borsewhipped the Man Who Insulted Her LAWRENCE, Kan., Jan. 25. - Gil Monroe received a horse whipping at the hands of Miss Nellie Bourngresser on Vernon street last evening. Monroe sent a very insulting note to Miss Bourngresser, requesting her to meet him at a certain place. The young woman, whose char acter is above reproach, laid the matter before the City Marshal, who advised her to go to the

place designated by the young man and deal

with him as she thought best. Miss Bourn-gresser inally concluded to do this, and meet-ing the young man at the appointed time, she immediately proceeded to give him a severe whitening. immediately proceeded whitpping.
He started to fice, but at this stage the Marshal and County Attorney came out from where they had been hidding and caught Monroe, and held him while the woman piled her roe, and held him while the woman bled her and with tellroe, and held him while the woman blied he whip more vigorously than ever and with tel-ing effect. When she had satisfied herself the fellow was taken to jall, where he spet the night. He was released this morning to the authorities, who thought that he had re-ceived sufficient punishment.

Robbed and Throws Out of a Saloos.

A young woman who gave her name as Mary Dooley was found on the sidewalk in front of the saloon 250 Sixth avenue at 8% o'clock last night by Policeman Day, who took her to the West Thirtieth street station.

She said she had gone into the saloon with a friend, and that she had been thrown out, after her pockstbook containing \$55 had been betoen betoen betoet to the saloon and arrested Henry Silvester, the proprietor, who was identified by the woman as the man who had robbed and ssaulted her. Sergeant Cooper summoned an ambulance.

The surgeon said the woman was drnnk and not hadly hurt, and refused to take her to the hospital. There were bruises on her face and body, and her dress was torn. Silvester was locked up, and the woman was detained.

George Haulon Will Enter the Ministry. Sr. Louis, Jan. 25.-William Hanlon, the theatrical manager, announces that his brother, George Hanlon, has decided to abandon the theatrical business for the pulpit. George Hanlon is one of the famous Hanlon brothers. nanon is one of the famous handon brothers, acrobats, who carned fame and money in this country and Europe in "Voyage en Suisse."

For a year past he has refused to accept his share of the receipts of the Kunday performances by the company in which the brothers are interested. He will enter the ministry, and probably become an evangelist.

Mr. Bockefeller on the Road to Recovery Mr. William Bockefeller, who has been laid up for the past few days with blood poisoning at his home, 680 Fifth avenue, was declared by his physicians yesterday to be out of danger. It is thought that he may be able to sit up within a week or ten days.

Tar, Licorice and Tota Wafers. No better ingredients for sore threat. Y. & S. Mirs.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

KILLED HER GIRL FRIEND MISS MITCHELL CUTS MISS WARD'S THROAT WITH A RABOR.

Miss Mitchell Says That Before They Bo-came Estranged They Had Made a Com-pact That Should They Ever be Separated One of Them Should Kill the Other,

MEMPHIS, Jan. 25.-This city was horrifled t 4 o'clock this afternoon by news of a murder committed by a young woman of fine fam-ily on another young girl of equal birth. Miss was Miss Freds Ward of Gold Dust, Tenn., 19 years old. The weapon used was a razor and he act was deliberately planned and executed. Miss Mitchell is the daughter of George Mitchell, one of the most highly respected citizens of Memphis. He is a nephew of Robert Mitchell, the millionaire furniture manufac-turer of Cincinnati. Having amassed a fortune, he recently retired from business. Miss Ward was the daughter of wealthy planter and until lately a resident of this city. There were two daughters, Frede and Josie, the latter two years older than her sister. The two girls and Miss Mitchell have been fast friends. Last week Miss Freds and

about her being "fast," and had forbidden her sister to speak to her.

This afternoon the Ward sisters, with a friend, Miss Christine Parnell, with whom they had been stopping, started for the river to take the steamboat for Gold Dust. They noticed Miss Mitchell, with a friend, Miss Lil-lian Johnston, in a buggy, following them. On reaching the Custom House Miss Mitchell left the buggy in charge of Miss Johnston and ran after the three girls, who were half a block away. Reaching them, Miss Mitchell ran at Freda Ward and threw her to the ground, slashing her across the cheek with a razor. The wounded girl screamed and rose to her feet, when Miss Mitchell slashed her across the throat, severing the windpipe and

Miss Josie came to town, but did not go to the Mitchell house as usual. This morning they

met Miss Mitchell on the street, and refused

to recognize her. On making inquiries Miss Mitchell learned that Miss Ward had talked

cutting into the jugular vein.
"Leave my sister alone," cried Miss Josie, seizing Miss Mitchell, who turned the razor on her, inflicting a slight wound in the neck. Miss Mitchell's hat fell off, but without stop ping to regain it she ran up the hill to her buggy. As she climbed in she was heard to

say to Miss Johnson:
"I've done it; drive away fast." The buggy was driven rapidly away before any one realized what was done. The wounded girl was placed in a wagon to be carried to a private infirmary, but on the way, while a physician was

trying to tie up an artery, she died. Meantime Chief of Police Davis rode out to the Mitchell House, where he found the murderess. She was placed under arrest, but asked to be allowed to remain at home until her father came. She was perfectly cool. She consulted with her mother as to the advisabilty of making a statement, and finally refused to say anything beyond admitting that she had done the deed with the razor. At 60'clock she was removed to the county jail on a charge of wilful murder, ball being refused.

The Coroner's jury charged premeditation. The news of the murder spread like wildfire. Extras of the evening newspapers were got out, and there was more excitement over the affair than there was at the time of the killing of Mr. Poston by Col. H. Clay King.

Josie Ward is not seriously injured. The father of the girls is in the city, but did not hear of the tragedy until after supper. and then only through the newspapers. Mitchell has refused absolutely to say a word to reporters. At 9 o'clock to-night, after consulting with her father and her lawyer. Gen. Luke Wright, Miss Mitchell made a very remarkable statement. She said:

"I was in love with Freds. I could not live without her. Long ago we made a compact that if we were ever separated we should kill each other. When I found that Josie had fer-bidden Freda to have anything more to do with me. I saw nothing else to do but to kill her. I took father's razor, but told no one

Miss Little Johnson also was seen. She knew of the infatuation of Miss Mitchell for Miss Ward. Miss Johnston did not know of Miss Mitchell's purpose, she says, when they drove out together.

PLUCKY MISS MORTON.

Nothing Could Keep Her from Running Away to Her Distant Lover. BIRMINGHAM, Jan. 25 .- Miss Martha Morton.

pretty blonde of sixteen, passed through Birmingham to-day on her way to Texas. where she will join her lover. Andrew Bynum. a young farmer near Cooksville.

A year ago Bynum came to DeKalb county on

a visit and became engaged to the pretty daughter of James Morton, the Postmaster at Santy Mills. Morton objected to the match. When Bynum went home he sent the girl money that she might run away and join him money that she might run away and join him in Texas. Her father thwarted several attempts to leave, but one day last week she got away and took refuge at the home of William Sloan, her brother-in-law. Her father went to Sloan's house and demanded to know the whereabout of his daughter. Sloan refused to tell him and the old man shot him dead.

Before the old man could search the house the girl land slipped out and hidden in the barn. On Sunday night she crept out, took a horse from the stable and rode fifteen miles across the mountains to Fort Payne, where she boarded the train for Texas.

she boarded the train for Texas Treasurer Koltza Returns,

Charles Koltza of 304 Garden street, Hoboken, the missing treasurer of the Lyra Singing Society, has returned home. He was away for about eight days. When he left home, a week age Sunday, he went to a hotel up town in New York, and there all trace of him was lost. The family is unwilling to give any account of his wanderings beyond the fact that he made his way to Lake Hopatcong, where he has friends. He was temporarily deranged. His accounts with the Lyra Society are all correct.

There was a storm of moderate energy passing you terday over the lake regions into the St. Lawrence Valley occasioning high winds over the north Atlantic coast and lake regions, and a light fall of snow on the coast of Maine and in Canada. Risewhere the weether was fair. There was no other storm in sight, but a de-pression was entering on the north Pacific coast.

The temperature was above the normal. It is likely to remain above normal for a day or two longer in all the Atlantic Stales.

It was generally fair in this city: highest official tem-

perature, 44°; lowest, 33°; average humidity, 72 per cent.; wind southwest; average velocity 12 miles an The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tax acr

The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tem Scot building recorded the temperature yealerday as follows:

1891	1892		1891	1892		1891	1892
8 A. M.	32°	35°	330 P. M.	31°	47°		
6 A. M.	34°	6 P. M.	35°	41°			
9 A. M.	35°	50°	9 P. M.	35°	41°		
12 M.	35°	41°	12 mid.	31°	31°		
Average on Jan. 25	1891		33°	33°			
Average on Jan. 25	1891		33°	33°			
Average on Jan. 25	1891		33°	33°			
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Average on Jan. 26	1891		33°	33°	33°		
Average on Jan. 26	1891		33°	33°	33°	33°	33°

iocal Foricast fill S.P. M. TURDAY.
For southeastern New York, including Long Island,
also for western Connecticut and northern New Jarsey, also for western Connecticut and northern New Jersey, fair, slightly warmer, southwest winds, For Wedase

day, fair, with aght fog, sightly cooler. E. B. Desn,
washington remeast this S r m tersbay.
For Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and ostern Acre Pool, clearing, much cooler by Freeday nights otherst scients, this Welatalay. For western New York, fair; clearing on the lakes; cold wase, morthwest winds.

New Jersey, generally fair; cold wave; northwest For Minnesota, North, and South Daketa, generally fair, warmer by Tuesday might; winds becoming south

Where Yesterday's Fires Were. AP 510 F. K. -1:00. Sis East Forty escand of